MANTILLE, HOLLEY, MILLIAND ON SIOCA Defore purchasing.

STRANGE, HUTCHISSON & Co.

No. 12 and 14 Warrenet, Cour doors below Strondown. UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSTERY.

An extrastre and superior variety of the above goods at low prices, will be found at

He can ester and superior Aries of the above goods at the process will be found at Union Adams's

Boolery and Under Garment Manufactory,

Oppposite Meropedian Hotel and Nibbo's Garden.

KNON'S HATS.—The universal commendation bester adapted Knon's Hat, all it is a much by the beauty of their manufacture as the excellence of material, is but a just tribute to the 11th and taste he cabilitie in supplying the wants of the protect. His lists for the present exacts and continue, bright to appearance, and loss proced, can be examined either at his Ware-Reoma, No 503 Greatway, on No 138 Fallows.

Leary & Co & Ouartestly, March, 1854.—

LEARY & CO'S QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854.—
Makers of the best Has and introducess of style, in Quarterly Patters, for gentlement wear.

Actor House, Brandway.

REMOVAL -- SMITH & LOUNSHERY would respect fally leftern their friends and the public that they have change their beatness location late No. 448 Pearliet, to No. 456 Branders, cone door below Grandest. They are now prapared to exhibit that we Spring Styles, consisting of Mosaic, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels Three-ply and Ingrain.

English and American Flour Oil Cloth, and all other goods per-

CARPETINGS AT AUCTION PRICES.-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway corner of White-st, have just re-served from suction a large lot of Voicet. Tapestry and Brussels Car-petings, which they offer at the following low rates: Bich Volvet Carpet, 12/ to 14/ per yard.

THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will be prepared on and after the lat March, 1854, to receive application land having a march, and Transportation and Navigation risks.

Ametic 8 200 (60, in notes in advance of premiums Office No. 2 Merchants' Exchange.

John L. Aspinwall, John Auckincioss, James Brown, N. D. Carble George Christ, Francis Cottonet, Practa Cottonet, Eugene Dutilh. Robert Emmet. Jr., Frederick G. Fotter, Joseph Galliard Jr., Mosea H. Grinnel. J. Woodward Haven. Richard Irvin. John B. Kitching. G. Heary Koop. Onorge E. Kunhardt,

Charles Lamens,
Alex M Lawrence,
Arthur Leary,
Mortimor Levingston,
W. A. Platenius,
F. A. H. Rensuld,
Thomas Rigney,
C. H. Sand,
F. A. Shumscher,
Watte Sherman,
Cornelius K. Satton,
Samed P. Thompson,

PIANOS.-T. GILBERT & Co.'s World's Fair first premium Piames, with or without the Eolian, and with the cele-terated from frames and circular scales. L. Githert's Boudoir Piames, Ballett & Counters's Piames, (of the old crashlated firm of Hailett & Co.) Horace Waters' Piame, and those of other maners, at whole-mile or retail at factory prices. Second-hard Piames from #75 to Horace Waters No. 33 Broadway. SPRING STYLES GAITERS AND SHOES,-WATKINS,

No. 114 Follows at, offers a superb assortment of spring styles Gais and Shors, of his own manufacture. WATK We show took better, and are sold at lower prices than any other shows No. - York. Ladies and Children's Shors in every variety. \$1,000 REWARD.—CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—

\$1,000 REWARD.—CAUTION—SEWING MACHINES.—
All persons using, seiling, or making sewing machines without a
license from me are to bioden infringing my patient of September 10,
1946 under the penalties of the law. See a list of my licencees in
machinery column basics: the recent decision of the United States
Court stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts, the
field set is infringement of my patent, and will be prosecuted
accordingly. Copies of the late decision of the United States Court,
stopping the use of the Singer machines in Massachusetts, are ready
for free distribution at my office.

"The loadistrious citizens of New-York" will do well to read
them; as all presents using invariances Machines are Linale
To the Law. "The Boston conspirations" of shown if M. Singer,
a Co. have so much to say, are those who know and respect law and
justice, and of course are denounced by all plants and collaws.

Elias Howe, Jr., No. 36 Broadway.

Content of December Service Machines.

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MA-

CRYSTAL FALACE FIRST FREMIUM SEWING MACHINES - No Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with those now manufactured and sold by the Avery Sewing Machine Co. No. 251 Broads ay. The simplicity of their construction, evaluating their likelity of getting out of repair, the practical billity of the stitch and their durability, render these the only practical Machines for the to the public. Besides the Patent for them Machines is free from the legal controversy in which aimset all others are involved, which fact is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first rale article the chaspest and beat, will do will to call before parchasing elsewhere. Orders punctally attended to. Address

Thomas B Laceny.

President Avery Sewing Macaine Co., No. 251 droadway, New York City.

SEWING MACHINES - PRESENT STATE OF THE Was - The public are particularly invited to read our advertisement in the "Machinery" column inside containing a full account of the surts commenced against Ellis Howe. Jr. the Whieler and Whien Manufacturing Company, Grever, Baker & Cu, the American Megnette Sewing Machine Company, and Taylor & Rogers, Machine for the finding upon our patents.

1 M. Singra & Co., No. 323 Breadway.

STOP THEF is the cry of the culprit to divert the public from his own misdeeds; which is illustrated in the advertisement that I. M. Singer has a suit pending against us for infringing the Morey & Johnson patent. We have no suits to try in the newspapers believing that the best method of silencing imposters is to meet them in court whenever they dare cite us to appear. If any are desirous of seeing a certified copy of the Morey & Johnson patent, they can do so by calling stour office. No. 4-5 Brandway. GROVER BAKER & CO.

SEWING MACHINES, CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAP-EST AND RESTER THAN THE ERST—We are ready to exhibit and sell Sewing Machines of various patents at prices ranging from \$15 to \$150 according to the quality and perfection of the machines. Called examine them. J. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broad way.

The Avery Sewing Machine (so-called) is an in-fringement of my natent of 1846, also of the potent grant of the 5. C. Bledgett Dec., 1855, for making the identical sitted mode by the Avery machine. I am alout taking legal measures to enforce my rights under them against all persons making, selling or using said Avery machines. FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish-

era, Cinton Hall No 131 Nassac et. New York

MELODEONS — An assortment of Melodeons larger these two makes are superior to all others, as they are the only o buned in the equal temperment. Sold wholesale or retail at gr bargains. Howave Warkas, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—In another column may be seen the adventionnest of Silas C Herrino's Patent Champion Safes which we believe to be superior to any now made. A Safe that will preserve books and papers outles a fire, is the cheapest sind of issurance—for thomsands of dollars may often that be saved; and bence the great rivalry among the manufacturers to excel each other, and to produce the best stilled. Mr. Harrino's representation in America is the result of many years experience, with frequent tests to large fires; and in England he was honored at the World's Fair with a medal for "the best Safe."

Pair with a medal for the best Safe.

AUCTION NOTICE—H. H. LEEDS & CO. will remove on the first of May next to the spacious store No. 19 Nassan, between Pine and Cedarsts, where he addition to extensive solvercome, they will have a Picture Gallery upward of 90 feet in length. The building row occupied by them is to be removed.

Now READY.—An extensive assortment of wellmade and soperior Spring Clething of the best materials and most fashionable styles at extremely low prices. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

EDWARD T. HACKETT.

Clothing Emperiors No. 16 Falton st GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS AT THE CANAL-ST.

CARFRY STORE.—If you went to have your Carpets cheap, call at E. A. Privancou & Co's No. 76 Casalest, there you will find Tapearry Velvet for 1h per yaid, Tapearry Bunsole for 9/1, (not paulted), also large stock of Threeply and Ingrain Carpeting. Stair Carpets, Russ, Mark, Oil Clotha, &c. &c., full 1b per cent less than any other HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 BROADWAY.-WATERBE

eat National Scenes of the Revolution, are attracting large businate crowds nightly. His afternoon exhibitions are at-by large and numerous audiences of children from the vari-coals. Fixely engraved 619. Certificate, admitting two per-ly 60 cents. Single admission, 75 cts. Children nate-price, y for a good seat.

REAL ESTATE SALE CONTINUED .- Our readers will 

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPER CARPETINGS AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.—J. M. GILLESPE. No. 11 Bowery first store from Grand-et. hus 35,000 of spl. 1dd Velvet Tapestry. 12, to 14. Tapestry Brancia. 8, to 10; Abbaseo., 7/ to 10; Tagrain, 3/, 4, 5/, 6., 7/, 8/. Three-ply cheap

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery, offers astonish ing inducements to buyers of rich Carpets and Oil-Cloths, viz. En-tish Velvets, 15, 14, 15; Tapestry, 8, 9, 19, 11; beautiful in-grain Carpets 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Oil Cloths 1 to 8 yards wide, 3, 4, 5, 6; to 8; Rugs Mate Mattresses, Table Covers, &c., cheap. LADIES' SHOES FOR THE SPRING SEASON -- WITH

IRS & Co. of No 85 Bleecker at have an unusually large assortment of his beautiful and fashionable gatters, munufactured expressly for spoins and summer wear. The indice who can appreciate articles of the superior make and quality of Wirmens & Co is sheuld deal with them. BAREGES AND PRINTED MUSLINS. - LEADBEATER &

LEE, No. 347 Broadway are selling new Bareges at 1/, 1/8, 2, 2/6, and rich Satin plain do at 3/ per yard: Printed Muslims from 1/ to 2/6 per yard that are worth double the price asked; rich Organdic Muslims at 57 cents per yard that are worth 75 cents; Alexander's best Silk Gloves at 3/ per pair. NEW CHEAP SILKS.-We have just received from

NEW CHEAT STATES AND STIPPED SILE, which we will offer then snother lot of Plaid and Stripped Silks, which we will offer in morning at 621 or ner yard. Also sich Plaid, Brocards, Stripped of Plain Silhs from 75 ets to 83 50 per yard, which is 30 per cell lew their cost to manufacture. Also superior Black Silks, war ted to wear well then, No 317 Broadway, cor. of Leanard at.

TESTIMONY OF A DISTINGUISHED MEMBER OF THE BAR-HOSTNACK'S WORN SCHOT AND LIVER PILLS TRUPPARSE. BATTIMORE Sept 12, 15-5.

Dr. J. N. Honnmack Dear Sir. I fig. 11. and party to the mony to the specific results of your Worn Siran Mr. tanglater Pills.

Dr. J. N. Honersack. Dear Sit. The it may may be been reached from conclusion from the large and the special control of the second policy of the second poli

Streng testimony in favor of Dr. HOOPLAND's cele-rated Gersen Bitters prepared by Dr Jackson, No. 120 Arch-celed Gersen Bitters prepared by Dr Jackson, No. 120 Arch-cerone Dehilly &c: Hatch & Broom hall W Chester, Pega. 1800, and . The general stiffection expressed by those who have used Hoofland's Graman inters is, perhaps, unparalleted, some thing it worth its weight in old." old "
Abel Turrell, Montrose, Penn., Feh 2, 1852 said: "Your German
(liters have some off very rapidly. I have sold about hilf a dor to to Abel Turrell, Montrose, Penn. Feb. 7, 1852 said. "Your German Bitter have gone of very rapidly. I have sold shown halfs does not a very respectable Baptan decryman of our acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the day 20, 1851 said. "A limit any number of certificate can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficiency of the German Ritters should it be deemed advanable. It is modified that German Ritters should it be deemed advanable. It is modified that empositionly recommends into each of very latitude of priduces a good report."

A B. Kaufman Languater. April 19, 1994. Inactivity of the Liver, and Newson Dulte and the proposition of a critic of years efflicted by mental powers have been so reduced as After consulting many emitted by a sixtuan of any kind of business. After consulting many emitted by sixtuan and using their practicities, and after using the most popular remedies of the day supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend with much permanion, induced metertry a bottle of your ceichersted Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commenced the second. I can with cheerfulness state that it has happily improved one My appetite and spirits have astonishighting years ourger; and ready. I am must prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any beariness, while, ten days ago. "For she in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 10) Falton-st., "For she in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 10) Falton-st., "For she in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 10) Falton-st., "For she in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 10) Falton-st., "For she in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 10) Falton-st., "For she in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 10) Falton-st.

pted it."

or sale in New York by A. B. & D. Sands, No. 101 Fulton-et, cer of William et; and C. H. Hing, corner John-et, and Broads, and by dealers in medicine everywhere.

DESHLEP'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS,

A CRETAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE
This new and interesting discovery in Vegerable Medicineting the attention of physicians and invalids by the uni-

Sold by Boyd & Paul, No 149 Chambers; Chas. H. Ring, corner frosdway and John. C. V. Clekener & Co. No. 81 Barday, W. D. Cromble, corner Foredway and 14th at; E. Culon, corner Bow-sy and Grand; J. W. Shedden, corner Bowery and 4th; Gantay tamagerize, Fo. 62 Oliver; and C. S. Hitching, No. 144 West nameerger, No. 62 Onver, managerger, No. 62 Onver, ondway.

Orders from the trade to be addressed to C. D. Desnika, Agent, New Brinswick, N. J.

J. H. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st., offer a large and resultful et ch. of Tapestry Velvet, Brusseis, Au-nuseon, Three-ply and ingrain Carpeta, both English and America. Dilejoth from 5to 24 feet wide. Window Shades, Locs Currains, Draperics, Cornices, &c., Carpets made and fitted in the best man-

TRUSSES.—Crystal Falace only prize medal awarded CRISTALORO'S EXCELSION DVE .- A black head of

heir and red whakers. What a blemish! What an amidete to love! As Soakepere says. "Reform it altogether." To do so it is only requisite to use the Excression Dvs. which imports any shade of brown or bleet in a few minutes. Sold and applied at Caista-noro's, No 6 Autor House. DODGE'S VOICE.—Some was sung out in Tripler Hall to Dodge. "Se-a-ky, do you grease your threst with REDDING Russia Salve ?" "No," says Dodge: but if your Corns. Syrs. Files Cuts. Chibblairs. &c. trouble you cure yourself with a feest before. C. H. RING. No. 192 Boodway, A. B. & D. Sanos, Wholesel. Agents. C. V. CLICKEMER & Co., REDDING & Co., Boston, Proprie

GREAT HAIR DYE.—The preparation for dying the Hair sole by Mesors Demonst & Meyras No 13 Courdinated it asknowledged by all who have given it a trial, to be one of the most extraordinary inventions of modern salence. It is infulfible in its effect upon the bair and naver fulls to produce a beautiful and glossy brown or black. Sold at the private dwelling, No 50 Eldridge at WHERE'S ALL THE MONEY!—Can anybody tell where all the small change has gone! Some say the rise for silver pitchers and must has melled up all the the four peace; and crossed quarters. But a good deal of the change we surmise, has gone to for Bryan's Pulmentic Wafers. They cure your cough, some threat house ease not colds in a very sudden manner. Except how For said by C. V. CLUKENER & Co., No. 8; Blarclay-st., General Agents for New York and vicinity.

MOLDAVIA CREAM.-This superb compound for ofrengthening and beautifying the Hair prepared only and sold by W. A. Barchinos, at his colobrated Hair Dreams Wig Factory, No. 233 Frondway, Batchelon's Hair Dye sold or applied. Nine private rounds.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854.

ADVERTISEMENTS for The Weekly Tribune of this wook, must be

the Senate, yesterday, numerous memorials in opposition to the passage of the Nebraska bill were presented. The bill amending the act granting preemption rights to settlers on the Maison Rouge grant, uisians, was taken up and passed previous grants for school purposes, was taken up, made to apply to all the States, and then passed. The hill granting land for the benefit of the indigent insane was signed by the presiding officer. After the transaction of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. EWING submitted resolutions calling on the President for information as to what steps had been taken by the Government for the purpose of securing our neutral rights, and whether Great Britain has assumed to act for Spain in the negotiations consequent upon the seizure of the steamship Black Warrior. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill. Mr. BENTON of Missouri having the floor, proceeded to address the Committee in a strong speech against the Nebraska bill; and when his hour expired, quite an exciting debate was got up whether he should be allowed to finish. However, having received consent, he concluded his remarks, and the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

By a special telegraphic dispatch from Washington we learn that the Senate yesterday ratified the Gadsden Treaty, with amendments. As amended, it gives Mexico \$10,000,000, and reduces the extent of territory: it abolishes the eleventh article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and does away with the Garay and all other private claims, but extends protection and security to the inter-oceanic communication across Tehuantepec under the Mexican grant of the 5th of February, 1853, as embraced in the Conkling Treaty.

We publish this morning a complete detail of the California news to April 1, by the steamers Northern Light and Illinois. About \$2,000,000 in gold is brought by these vessels, and the accounts from the mines are of a highly favorable character. The trial of Captain Watkins for his share in the fillibustering enterprise on Lower California, the arrest of the Mexican Consul. and the seizure of the ship Challenge, and a duel between two editors, are the chief topics of interest in San Francisco. The safety of Lieut. Strain is confirmed by his arrival in Papama, and we give elsewhere an interesting account of his sufferings, as related by

Elsewhere we give a summary of one week's later news from Europe brought by the steamship Arabia, which arrived at Halifax yesterday mroning. The news although presenting no feature of importance is of an interesting character. The news of the declaration of war by France and England against Russia caused immense enthusiasm in Turkey. From the seat of war there is no news of importance. The Spanish Government is reported to have made satisfactory arrangements respecting the seizure of the Black

The steamship Pampero, of the Nicaragua Line, arrived at New Orleans on Monday morning in five days from San Juan. She brings about \$250,000 in gold and 113 pas sengers from California.

COL. RESTOR'S SPRECH. Col. Benton's speech yesterday was a masculine and

teiling assault upon the the Nebraska bill. Certainly

emerg the many very able speeches against that bill in both Houses of Congress there is none which has dealt it a more fatal injury than this The historical Struments adduced by the veteran orator, his assertion of the duty of preserving the public faith and leaving undisturbed a time-honored national compact, his sarcastic demolition of the new fangled sophism of nonintervention and territorial sovereignty, his exposition of the uselessness of the proposed fraud to the slave States themselves and not least of all, his scathing rebuke of the notorious interference of the President and his minions to secure the passage of the measure -render this seeech a salient feature in this memora ble and important debate. It is scarcely necessary to say that it is marked throughout by the peculiar manner and replete with the mordant though ho nely wit of its author; it is equally unnecessary to add that there are points in it, principles, statements, inferences to which we should find it very difficult to agree; but that all who desire the defeat of the great political swindle at which it is aimed must welcome it wish satisfaction as a very powerful, if not a final blow at that shapeless, repulsive and odious menster. Coming with such force of reasoning and with the authority of Col Bonton's long experience and eminent position in our legislation, it must be deeply felt both by the authors and the antagonists of the bill : adding to the discouragement of the one and cheering the efforts of the other. It is a desperate struggle which the latter have had to sustain at once sgainst the patronage and power of the Executive and the shameful cooperation of many southern gentlemen, from whom better things were to be expected, in the work of fraud, folly, deception, and dishonor. We can only hope that this struggle may yet be crowned with success, and our hope is greatly strengthened by this demonstration of Col Beuton's.

How effective this speech was considered by the House may be inferred from the refusal of the leading champions of the slavery propaganda on its floor to allow the distinguished representative, the courtesy usual on such occasions, of concluding his remarks though the hour to which speeches are usually limited had expired. This refusal needs no comment: it will be appreciated by the public as it deserves.

### THE FIRE OF LAST NIGHT.

We have a report on another page of a fire in this City last night another blazing record of the brutal perversion of democracy in this City, which permits avarice, ignorance and recklessness to build houses in such a frail manner as to be unfit for residences or business places in a civilized community.

Among the gallant firemen of this City there is a slaughter regular and ferocious, because of our Legislature, which does not compel wholesome supervision of many of those things necessary to life, liberty and the pursuit of bappiness-not the least of which are rules for building houses properly.

Because the house which stood yesterday as No. 231 Broadway was built as no house ought to be built, with thin walls, though six stories high, we have to record that its destruction last evening was attended by the certain deaths of two firemen and the almost certain deaths of several more, who were present at the beginning of the confisgration, and are now missing ! And also by wounds, broken limbs or internal injuries, of some twenty more! And all this because a house of six stories was built in so wicked a style that at the first alarm of fire its walls fell in.

We must have Reform. We must get out of this slough of barbarism. The first duty of man is to society, and not to his breeches pocket, and good regulations on the subject of the material and proportions of houses should be rigidly enforced. The people who allow the laws to be neglected are the sufferers. These firemen are working men-with wives and families, in all probability-and their lives are sacrificed because men in the pursuit of money despise life, and pitchfork together tenements right and left without regard to their stability, or their fireproof character, or the most important qualifications of the abodes of a city of of 600,000 inhabitants.

We refer our readers to the calamitous details of the heroes who perished last night. They fell gloriously, and their blood be on the heads of the debauched sentiment which despises life in the pursuit of lucre.

## RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

The sphere of Russian diplomacy has now become restricted in Europe, through its exclusion from London and Paris, two of its principal points of action. Vieuna and Berlin are now its chief focusses, and next granting lands to Mississippi, in lieu of deficiencies to to them the minor German capitals, where it labors for purposes and aims too notorious to require repetition or explanation. The same is true as regards Sweden and Dermark. There, as well as in Central Europe, they are playing a sharp and cupning game, missing no move that may checkmate their opponents and bring the neutral Cabinets over to definite action, or restrain them from it, as the policy of the Czar may require. The South Europe is no object with either party. The sympathies of the King of Naples are to be sure, with Nicholas but the fear of England, of the Napoleonites and the Murat family, stifles any utterance within the bosom of the Parthenopean tyrant.

In the East, Pereia is undoubtedly invested by Russian and Angle-French intrigues, as her decision either way may be of immense weight in the ensuing struggle. Persia covets the Turkish provinces in Asia-Minor; there is always pending some undecided broil about the frontiers: the Shah at Teheran, and even the Persians, as a nation, hate the Turks, and eavy them their dying preponderance in Asia; they look back as far as the recollections of the Xerxean epoch, through the Arsacidae down to the now reigning Sassauldae, and find in the survey new food for animosity against the Osmaulis, as parvenus and their successful rivals. It is a hatred equal in its intensity to that between brothers or cousins. But Persis equally hates England and Russia, though hitherto she has also strongly feared the latter. It is thus a question whether England or Russia will be more successful—the one in exciting the Persian animosity toward Turkey, the other in abrogating or at least neutralizing its action. The Persian Court is the most cunning and faithless on the face of the earth; and most probably the Shah will wait at Teheran to see on which side fortune smiles. in order to join the winning against the losing party.

But, in the West, the Cabinet of St. Petersburg ill very naturally fix its eye on the Unite1 States, especially if the struggle should become protracted, and thus augmented in violence. It is natural that the Czar should wish for a powerful diversion in his favor in any quarter, and the most powerful would be from a serious quarrel between England and the United States, into which France would necessarily be drawn. It is not probable, however, that at present the Russian Cabinet, or its agents here, have any wellcombined and settled plan to follow, but such a plan cannot long be wanting. No doubt the nearest opportunity of embroiling the three powers is offered by the Cuban question, and of this the Czarian diplomacy will be very likely to take every possible advantage, secret y allying itself of course with the fillibuster tendencies prevailing in the South, and generally in the bosom of the sham Democracy, and exciting them to an open and violent outbreak. Nicholas has never yet recognized the constitutional

order and the violation of the Salic law of succession, insugurated in Spain since the death of Ferdinand. He has no Minister at the Court of Issbella, and only two Cefisular Agents in her kingdom-one at Cadiz. the other at Havana and in Russia there are no Spanish Censuls at all. It is perfectly indifferent to Russian interests whether Cube is in the possession of Spain | merd.

Or appeared to the United States : the came is the case with respect to the Sandwich Islands, or even even tually with Canada. Au; set of assexation will be greeted as welcome at St. Coverabarg, if it shall result in entangling England and America in a war. Diplomacy, whose element is intrigue, would profit by such an occasion to foment and atimulate the question, and stirup the sparks of disagreemen; into a deadly confingration. The extension or limitation of Slavery are question on which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has perer dw. It for a moment; and, whatever might be in the distant future the possibility of a collision between the United States and the Russian despotism, the Auteerat is now always ready heartily to shake hands with any kind of American Democracy, thus realizing the adage that extremes meet.

We believe, however, that for the moment, the Rus-

sian diplomatic establishment at Washington is in rather a bereaved state. Its means of communication with St. Petersburg are difficult and will become more so daily, being watched over by England and France, who copired the termini of the Atlantic thoroughfares. The sending and receiving of dispatches will become almost impossible. This increasing difficulty, if not total interruption, of communications will be felt in the vital perve of ciplomacy, that is in its pecuniary resources. Hitherto the Russian Legation at Washington has drawn its salaries and received its contingent fords through the Legation in London, and has had no open credit with any banking house in America. Russian murchants and bankers have no funds here, and we are informed that the exchange on Russia and St. Petersburg has now risen to 20 per cent. Russian diplonacy has therefore no great change of being influential in rendering the policy of our Government subservient to the Czar, otherwise than with words, promises, and friendly demonstrations. These, however, will no doubt be brought to bear with all the ingenuity that skill and experience can suggest; and though not immediately aided by the ring and glitter of hard cash. they may easily become formidable to the real interests of the country, and contribute to lead us into a course of action from which we can never come out with

#### MICHIGAN.

The last Legislature of this State passed an act forbidding the further sale of Intoxicating Beverages within its limits. One section of this act provided that the People, at a set day then future, should be empowered and invited to vote on the question, not of enacting or enforcing this law, but of fixing the time for its going into operation. If they voted 'Yes,' the law was to take effect the then ensuing December; if No, then it should not take effect till some remote period-1870, if we accurately remember. A special Election was accordingly held at the appointed time: a very large vote was polled; and the People said Yes-let us have the Law in operation forthwith! by nearly 20,000 majority.

Here, you would naturally say, was an end of controversy; a law enacted by the Legislature and emphatically ratified by the People on a distinct and unequivocal issue. No officers were chosen, no other question considered, at the same Election; so there could be no pretense that the popular verdict was the result of bargain, party necessity, or any complication whatever. Grant even that the Popular Ratification was an impertinence, an indecorum, a nullity-that the People have no right to a direct voice in the enactment of laws, but should accept without question such as the Legislature sees fit to enact-and we still cannot see how the validity of this act is at all shaken. Innamerable decisions have affirmed the obvious truth that an unconstitutional provision or clause in an act does not vitinte the residue of the law; so if the qualified submission clause be judicially nullified, the vitality of the law still remains.

But the chief organ of Sham or Cass Democracy in Michigan is The Detroit Free Press, conducted by men fully aware of the truth once bluntly proclaimed by the Hon. Mike Walsh, that "porter houses are the purseries of Democracy,"-that is, of the Sham pattern. As The Free Press lives by 'the party,' and the party' draws very much of its vitality from variously disguised Whisky and Lager Bier, the organ had fought the Prohibitory Law from the outset, and continued to fight it in defiance of the People's overwhelming ratification. And, though the grog shops were at first all shut up or driven down into dark cellars by the Maine Law, yet a few rumsellers, encouraged by the tone and spirit of their favorite journal, soon began to sell less slily, and were thereupon prosecuted. One of these suits was brought before a Mr. John S. Bagg a Detroit Justice of the Peace, (formore we believe one of the publishers of The Free Press aforesaid.) who took the responsibility of nullifying the Law of Prohibition as unconstitutional! because ratified by the People as aforesaid.

The case was appealed, and came finally before the Supreme Court of eight Judges, (all Cass Democrats.) who divided equally on the question presented-four of them for pullifying, four for upholding the law. And thus it remains suspended, like Mahomet's coffig-and bis is said to be the effect of the decision: One of these eight Judges, sitting in Circuit, decides against the prosecutors of a rumseller, alleging that the law is unconstitutional as aforesaid; whereupon the case is ended, because the People (in whose name the prosecution is conducted) have no right of appeal; but let the Judge decide in faror of the law and its upholders, and the rumseller appeals to the full Bench, where the Judge whose decision is thus appealed from does not sit : so there are seven Judges on the Beach, three for and four against the Law, and the rumseller triumphs, throwing all the heavy costs on the friends of the law So their efforts are paralyzed, and drunkenness is again overst reading the State.

But a new Election takes place pext November. when the whole matter can be set right. What the advocates of Prohibition have now to do is to secure a Legislature that will re enact the Prohibition Law unconditionally, increasing its penalties and improving its details in every way, so that no pettifogging subtlety can evermore defy it with impunity. Who can doubt that this is of more importance than all beside that deends on the issue of the next Election !

That the People are for Prohibition they have already shown beyond cavil; the only danger of defeat results from the operation of parties. The Sham Democracy as a party is being gradually drilled into an attitude of hostility to the Law; already we observe that nearly all its local journals are being molded into the similitude of their Detroit pitchpipe. The triumph of that party will be the downfall of Prohibition.

But it need not triumph-should not-must not. It can be beaten by thousands if its adversaries will but present a united front. And way may they not? The only State ticket as yet nominated is that of the Free Democracy, taken in equal proportion from the two old parties, and composed entirely of earnest, faithful champions of Prohibition. This ticket can be elected, and probably no other anti-Rum ticket can be. If the Whige of Michigan will but act as sensibly and patriotically as they and we have often blamed the Free Soilers for not doing, they can beat their adversaries out of sight, re-establish beyond cavil the Law of Prohibition, secure a United States Senator forthwith in place of Mr. Stuart, and another two years hence in place of Gen. Cass, and place the State where it should be for years to come. They can do this if they please: or they can permit a few short-sighted aspirants and secret instruments of the Liquor Interest to beguile them into a dog-in-the manger policy which hazards everything and will almost certainly result in disaster. We trust they have the asgneity and virtue to take that course which Duty and Diterest combine to recoin-

PERSONALIA -The Senate of Pennsylvania had up yes enday morning the bill relative to the Sanbury and Eria At & Cleve and Painesville and Ashtabula L. alroad Companies. The bill provides that the Onio Compan . shall subscribe \$200,000 to the stock of the Suabury and . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . pany, for the right of way from Erre to the Onio line. amenement was submitted, striking out the subscription the Supbury and Eric Road, and requiring the Ohio Com peny to pay a bor us of \$250,000 to the State for the right of The amendment was adopted by a vote of 19 to 13, and the bill as amended was ordered to be transcribed, by a vote of 18 to 13, and then laid over.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Large Number of Firemen injured by the Falling of a Wall.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Lest night, about so clock, a fire broke out in the six story building No. 231 Broadway, occupied by William T

fentings & Co., wholesale and retail clothiers. The fire or ginated in the upper portion of the building. but how or in what manner has not as yet been ascertained The City Hall and other bells immediately rang an slarm for the Eighth District on the discovery of the fire, but before the firemen arrived on the ground the fismes were bursting through the windows of the fifth and sixth stories. Only a short time elapsed before several powerful streams were poured into the building, but the flames spread with astonishing rapidity, communicating to the third and fourth stories, and defying every effort of the firemen. At this time it seemed impossible to save the building from destruction, yet the firemen relaxed not in their exertions and many of them rushed with pipe and hose into the second story from the rear windows of which they had a fair shance of throwing copious streams upon the fismes. While so engaged in the building a portion of the rear wall feel with a tremendous crash, carrying with it several of the firemen through the skylight over the exten sion at the end of the building, upon the first floor. The remaining firemen maintained their position when in a short time another portion of the wall fell, carrying with it some fifteen or twenty five of the men into the basement story Many firemen were at work on the first floor rescuing from the ruins those first injured and these also mot with a similar fate.

The scene at this time beggared description. Within the building could be distinctly heard the moans and cries for help of the poor fellows under the ruins, while without the firemen were contending manfully with the destructive element, and some y of the ruins where ater upon those portions of the ruins where panions lay, in order to pre-vent them from being injured more than possible by the burning timbers, cinders and Beated rubbish which surcounded the m. Ald Howard, one of the Assistant Engineers, was among

these carried down by the first fall of the wall, but fortu nately escaped without serious injury.

Mr Zot bar Mills, an ex-member of the department, was

driven from the second story by the flames, and compelled o jump for his life, to the first floor, leaving his fire cap bebind bim in his flight. The flames communicated to the large building adjoining

American Hot-l, but through the exercious of the firemen it was saved from destruction, the upper portion, however receiving great damage.

The building No. 233, adjoining on the other side, upper part occupied by Meade Brothers, daguerreotypists, lower pert by Mr. Batchelor, hair dresser, also took fire and was

on the corner of Barclay st, and formerly known as the

ith difficulty saved from destruction. Help now arrived from the other districts, and by the united exertions of the firemen the flames were spe extinguished-not, however, before the building in which the fire originated was almost entirely gutted.

The large building above referred to, corner of Broadway and Barclay st, was occupied in the upper part as offices by a large number of lawyers, lower part on Broadway by S Hatfield, merchant tailor: Chas Kroster, eigar dealer, and a railroad transportation company-and on Barclay at by Samuel Hart & Co., card dealers: Rebber & Beatley, gentlemen's furnishing store: Thomas Sowell embroider es, gloves, &c.

Nearly every one of the occupants of this building sus tained great injuries by water, and the contents were damaged to the amount of about \$50,000. Owing to the late ness of the hour and the great excitement that prevailed relative to the firemen injured, we could obtain no reliable information relative to the losses and insurances Mr. Hatfield sustained damage to the amount of about \$5,000; insured for \$10,000 in the Jefferson and Charleston Com The less of Mesers Jennings & Co will not probably fall

short of \$30,000. They are insured in about fifty different companies, but what amount we could not learn.

Mesers Meade & Brothers, and Mr Batchelor, have sue

tained heavy losses by water and fire. They are, we understand, fully insured. Sometime before the flames were subdued, large number

of the firemen, though at the immediate risk of life and limb, entered the building to rescue their brothers from among the ruins, or to offer consolation to them until they could be got out. Mr. John Lewis, who was among the first got out, after having his burns dressed insisted on returning, saying that there was no one but him who knew where to find those under the ruins. Ald. Howard, after his narrow escape, procured a hand-

saw, and accompanied by Gus. Hoyt, went into the ruins to rescue the unfortunate men. Many others whose names we did not learn, exhibited equal courage in working smong the ruins. The following is a list of the killed and injured, as near as we could learn : KILLED.

JAMES McNulty, twenty two years of age, and a men ber of No 10 Engine Company, was taken from the ruins among the first and conveyed to the drug store of Rushton & Clark, where medical attendance was at hand. Everything was done for his relief, but without avail, as after suffering the most indescribable agony for an hour or more he extired in the arms and surrounded by his brother firemen. The deceased was a single man and resided at No. e Cedar st He leaves a sister, his only near relative alive, to mourn his loss. JOHN A KEISER, 21 years of age, and a member of No

s Hose Company, was killed aimost immediately; his head and body was mashed almost to a jelly by the falling of an iron safe upon him. His body was discovered among the ruins, but at I o'clock this morning it was found im possible to extricate it from the mass of rubbish upon it. The deceased resided in Houston st, near Broome st, where he leaves a mother and two sisters to mourn his melancholy fate. It was his intention to resign at the next meeting of the Company.

Two brothers McCasz, of No 21 Engine Co., were known

o have been in the building, and were not seen after the walls fell. There were at 1 o'clock this morning several others

not be got out before day ight. At 11 o'clock those at work communicated with a man beneath the ruins, who said that there were FIVE OR SIX DEAD MEN LYING NEAR HIM.

ISJURED

JOHN LEWIS of No. 21 Hose Co.-Burnt on the leg and ontusions about the head. PHILIP McHuon of No. 15 Engine Co .- Contusions of

the shoulder. THOMAS FLIMMANS of No 15 Engine Co.-Burns on legs and hends. He was takera home. JOHN NEWMAN of No. 21 Engine Co., was badly burned

on the hands. Taken, to the Hospital. PATRICK WATERS of same company, sustained a fracture of the thigh. Taken to the Hospital.

EDWARD GILLEST IE of No. 21, was badly burned on the hands &c. Taker to the Hospital CHARLES DALY of No. 20, sustained serious injuries to his stine. TIM SHANNO's of No 25 Hose, sustained severe contu-

siens and bury s about the body. -- HUNT of No. 2, was severely hurt, but in what mander we could, not learn.

HUGH HART of No. 21, was badly burned on the face and arma. Taken to the Hospital. Chargeberg Granz of No. 11 Hook and Ladder, was severely injured about the head, &c. Taken to the Hos-

PATRICK FRENY, of No. 21, injured about head and ribs freetured New York Hospital ROBERT BREWSTER, of No. 21, injured internally. New-York Hospital.

manner It was during the reign of our old master George III, and in the famous case of Mr. Fox's East India hills WM. MORAS, a runner of No. 21, bad y burnt about hands and tody. New York Hospital.

PAYRICK GORNESS, of No. 15 Engine, badly burst. B. York Hospital Buch Gallacure, of No. 21 Hose received contraines and burns about body. He was belt

the ruins by a beam that lay across his body.

Wm Baseker, of No 54 Hose, is jured about body. Ges Horr of No 10 Hose, es apod with sightings, Shortly after one o'clock a son of Coroner O. Donne, Jonging to No 42 Engine, was found, and attempts in

dies Ny n ade to rescue him. He told those outside that leg and erm was confired beneath a beam and be way able to m. eve. Another Lan beneath the ruins, was not visible althou

was heard . ved conversed with those outside. CHARLES PAR.'S and CHAS. WHEELER, of Hom Co . sustained consto wable injury. MARK GILLIGAN of No. 21, was badly injured at

the bedy. There were a great number of other fremes when mined slight is juries, but were ab e to get out with at a Most of these went to their hornes, and we could not un tain their names.

Two O Clock -The fremen are row at work at ruirs endeavoring to extricate O Densat. He says by not much injured.

Another man beside O Donnell is still aller but

In a further corner of the building, among the rein. means of a man are heard, but it is impossible at this at to get at him for fear of starting some of the timben

thereby causing the death of those known to be alive.

THERE O'CLOCK, A. M - Young O'Donnell has not no

been extricated Hopes are entertained that in 15 or 1 minutes more he will be removed from the raine. He has now been buried nearly seven hours, and talks but little; present. Nothing is heard from the other two who we alive about half an hour since. The firemen are work manfully. 3.30 a M -The body of Alex McKay, 22 years of a who resided at No 54 Mottest, has been discovered \$

went in to rescue his brother, who is also in the rea O'Donnell not yet out. FIRE IN REACH ST. The smoke house and provision depot of Moses & Ca. a Beach st. near Greenwich, caught üre at noon yester, and was considerably da naged in the interior, mostly b

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

# MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

THE GADSDEN TREATY RATIFIED. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Telbune WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 25, 1854.

The Senste in executive session to day ratified the Gul. den treaty with amendments by a close vote. The treaty as ratified, gives Mexico \$10,000,000; reduces the extent of territory, and abolishes the eleventh article of the tresty Guadalupe Hidalgo ignores the Garay and all other prival claims, but extends protection and security to the late oceanic communication across Tehuantspec under the Ma ican grant of the 5th February, 1853, (Sloo) as embrand in the Conking treaty. The President will sign it.

The Supreme Court has reversed the decree of the Co. cuit Court of Ohio, which recently declared against girls the Methodist Episcopal Church south part of the assets of the Cincinnati Book Publishing Concern, which have been held exclusively by the Methodist Episcopal Church sines the separation of that denomination in 1844. Toe Suprem Court has remanded the cause for further proceedings in the District Court

XXXIIID CONGRESS ..... FURST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 25, 1854. Mossrs. WADE and BRODHEAD presented petition

Mesers. WADE and BRODHEAD presented potitions against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. HAMLIN presented a memorial from Robt. Forbes in favor of schools for young men to be reared as season.

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the memorial of the Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania, relative to the coinage.

Mr. JOHNSON reported a bill amending the act granting pre-mption rights to settlers on the Maison Rouge grant in Louisiana. It was taken up and passed.

Mr. COOPER presented seven memorials against the Nebraska bill.

ebraska bill. Also, remonstrances against any change of duty on

sheet iron
Mr. MORUON offered a resolution directing inquiry at
to the expediency of erecting a Marine Hospital at Ponse,
cola, Fls. Adopted.
Mr. DODGE (lowa) reported a bill granting lands to
Mississippi in lieu of deficiencies in previous grants for
school purposes.
It was taken up, made to apply to all the States, and
then pagesed.

then passed.

The bill granting land for the benefit of the indigent

The bill granting land for the benefit of the indiges insane was signed by the presiding officer.

A message was received from the President transmitting certain suggestions of the Attorney General as to modifies tions of the manner of conducting the judicial business of the United States. The general recommendation is that the Attorney General's office be made a department of Government and all judicial power be vested therein. Before the content of t

ferred.

The Senate at 12j o'clock went into Executive Session, and at 3 the doors opened and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. EWING, by unanimous consent, introduced a rese-lution requesting the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public interest to inform this House incompatible with the public interest to inform this House what steps, if any, have been taken by this government to secure the permanent acknowledgment by treaty of the rights of neutrals by the Governments of Great Britain and France, and what degree of success has attended such efforts, if any have been made.

efforts, if any have been made.

Reselved. That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to inform this House whether in any paticular, the Government of Great Britain has assumed to act Spain in the negotiations consequent upon the selecte of the disk Warrier, what degree of responsibility that Government has assumed to the matter; and if so, assuming to act for Spain, upon what pretext, if any is alleged.

Mr. Every had but once at, if any is alleged.

Mr. Ewing had but one word to say in regard to this
Mr. Ewing had but one word to say in regard to this

Mr. Ewino had but one word to say in regard to this subject. He had drawn up the resolutions, and submitted them to members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as well as to others out of the House, and they regard them as matter of practical importance. He thought the time had arrived for practical action.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to The House went into Committee on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. BENTON rose and members crowded round in order to hear him on the Nobracka question.

The galleries are crowded.

The galleries are crowded.

Mr BESTON said: If any bill to impair the Missouri Com-

promise line of 1820 had been brought into this House by a member from a slave State or under the Administration of a President elected from a slave State, I should have deemed it my duty to have met it at the threshold and to have made the motion which the parliamentary law prescribes for the repulse of subjects which are not fit to be sound ered. I shou'd have moved its rejection at the first reed ing. But the bill before us, for the two may be considered as one, does not come from that quarter. It comes from a free State and under the Administration of a President elected from a free State, and under that aspect of its origin I desmed it right to wait and hear what the members of the free States had to say to it. It was a proposition from their own ranks to give up their half of the Slavery Compromise of 1820, and if they chose to do so I did not see how the southern more bers could refuse to accept it. It was a free State question and the members from the free States were the majority missing, and we presume the dead beneath the ruins will and could do as they pleased, so I stood aloof sairing to see their lead, but without the alightest intention of becoming governed by it. I had my own convictions of right and day and meant to act upon them. I had come into political is upon that Compromise. I had stood upon it above thirty years, and intended to stand upon it to the end—solitary and alone if need be, [applause and laughter.] but prairs ring company to solitude, and not doubting for an instant what the result was to be. I have said this bill comes in

Congress under the administration of a free State Presi dent, but I do not mean to say or insit nate that the dent favors the bill. I know nothing of his disposition to ward it, and if I did I should not disclose it here. It won be unparliamentary and a breach of the privilege of the House to do so. The President's opinions can only made known to us by himself, in a message in writing that way it is his right and often his duty to communicate us, and in that way there is no room for mistake in citing b opinions no room for an unauthorized use of his name; room for the imputation of contradictory opinions to him in that way he becomes responsible for the opinion may deliver—all other modes of communication are to him as tending to an undue and unconstitutional interference with the freedom of legislation. It is not bribe alone, attempted upon a member, which constitutes breach of the privileges of this House. It is any attempt to operate upon a member's vote by any consideration

hope or fear, favor or affection, prospect of reward or drash of punishment. This is parliamentary law as old as the English Parliament, constantly maintained by the Britis House of Commons, and lately declared in a most signal